OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

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NOTHING is more liable to Change, or rather Corruption, than the original Signification of Words.—A Country which often shifts its Maſters is more liable than any other to this Misfortune; and no Country has more pregnant Inſtances of it than our own. The *Britons*, the *Romans*, the *Saxons*, the *Danes*, and the *Normans*, by Turns, mingled their own with the original Language of the Country, and as their Manners vaniſhed, the Ideas annex'd to them alter'd.

Every Body knows, that the original Signification of the Words *Villain*, *Knave*, and many others, were very different with the *Saxons* or old *Engliſh*, from what they are at preſent. But it requires a greater Knowledge of Antiquity than falls to the Share of common Readers to trace the Cauſes of the Diſgrace which ſeveral other Expreſſions have fallen into.

For Inſtance, there is no Expreſſion more common than to ſay, that ſuch or ſuch a one is a *Ram headed Fellow*; but a right Antiquary (I appeal to the Society) will agree, that there has been a Time when this was, by no Means, ſo contemptible an Epithet as it is at preſent, and that it denoted a brave Fellow, who, under all Diſcouragements, was reſolved to carry his Point. The Battering RAM with the *Romans*, was an Engine which had the peculiar Quality of coming forward with a redoubled Force after it had recoil'd. There was, therefore, no greater Diſgrace annex'd to this Epithet, than when one ſays, *Such a one is as brave as his Sword.* In this original Senſe, therefore, we might without any Manner of Affront, nay, by Way of Compliment, have ſaid, *Sir, you are a very Ram-headed Miniſter, or your Excellency is a very Ram headed General.* But as *Horace* ſays,

——— *Cadent*
Quæ nunc ſunt in honore vocabula, ſi volet uſus.

A right Antiquary would have very little Regard to the Defence of a public Writer, who ſhould have Recourſe to the Claſſics to juſtify his calling our *M——ry* RAM-HEADED: We are not to deviate from the common Acceptation of Words, ſince Cuſtom is both the Law and Rule of Speech. Now Cuſtom has eſtabliſh'd it, *that a* RAM-HEADED *Perſon* is a ſtupid, willful Fellow who fights Windmills, who attempts to conquer Impoſſibilities, who purſues chimerical Schemes after repeated Diſappointments, and will not deſiſt from his Purſuit, tho' his perſevering muſt be attended with certain Ruin to himſelf, and all concerned with him. A Special Juryman would lay his Hand upon his Heart, and weigh all this, and then he might with all the Gravity in the World pronounce the Expreſſion to be libellous.

Amongſt the many Failings in Government, *Ram-headedneſs*, in the modern Senſe, is none of the ſmalleſt. The Government of *Scotland*, under the Reigns of *Charles* and *James* the Second, had that Quality for its Characteriſtic. Without conſulting the Genius of the People, their Generals and Miniſters ſought firſt to bend, and then to break their Spirits to receive the Yoke. When the King's favourite Son quelled the Rebellion, and quelled it too in a very glorious Manner, inſtead of reclaiming the deluded Wretches by Gentleneſs, and making no more Examples of Severity than were juſt neceſſary to ſatisfy Juſtice, and to preſerve the Regard due to Government, what was the Conduct of the Court? Why, they ſent into that Country *Scourges* inſtead of *Miniſters*, and *Executioners* inſtead of *Generals*. The *Bench* (as was ſaid on another Occaſion) was filled with thoſe who had been a Diſgrace to the *Bar*; they who had debauched the *Ranks*, were raiſed to the *Heads* of Regiments; *Superiority* was given to thoſe who never could *obey*; and they who could not command *themſelves* were ſent to command *others*. A dangerous Experiment in all Governments, but fatal when tried upon a free People

Mr. *Addiſon* has, with great Propriety of Character, made *Cato*, when he had condemned the Rebels, ſay,

———*See they ſuffer Death,*
But in their Deaths, remember they are Men.

If there was a General, who, in puniſhing his own Soldiers, *did not in their Deaths remember they were Men*, was that Perſon more proper for reducing the rebellious *Scots of thoſe Days* into Submiſſion, than driving them into Deſpair? Such were the Generals whom the Court employ'd, and the Effect was ſuitable. In vain were Racks, Whips, Wheels, and Gibbets employed; the Reſentment of the Rebels was more confirmed, their Prejudices deeper rooted; they thought that Cruelty was the only Argument which the Government could produce; they ſaw no Safety but in Reſiſtance, they perceiv'd by the Multitude of Executions, that to ſubmit to the Government was ſubmitting to certain infamous Death: Principle thus became Wiſdom, Rebellion fill'd the Place of Loyalty, and Enthuſiaſm the Seat of Reaſon.

Rebellion, tho' it often differs in its Motives, ſeldom differs in its Complexion. The Rebellion of that Time and this are of the ſame Complexion; but miſtaken Principles of Religion gave Riſe to the one, as miſtaken Principles of Government are given out a Pretext for the other. For my own Part, I am not afraid of owning, that I wiſh when the Union was made, and ſince, that more Care had been taken to have rendered the civil ſubordinate Policy of the whole Iſland leſs a Piece of Patch Work than it is at preſent, and to have removed the Prejudices which inveterate Cuſtoms and long Habits have given to the Inhabitants of that Part of the Country, where this unnatural Rebellion firſt broke out.

Every one knows the deep Effects which exterior Forms have upon the Minds of the Vulgar, and nothing is more evident than that Independency of civil Laws, and Difference of Manners will naturally ſuggeſt to the Minds of People a Rivalſhip which affects little leſs than Independency of Government, and an Incompatibility of Intereſt. The great Earl of *Godolphin*, at the Time of the Union, foreſaw, dreaded, and labour'd to prevent this Misfortune.——A Scheme was ſet on Foot, but miſcarried, under the Protection of the Government itſelf, to have review'd the Laws of both Kingdoms, and to have coaliſc'd them into one Syſtem. This was the more practicable, as it is beyond all Diſpute, that the civil Regulations of Juſtice in both Kingdoms were derived from the ſame Original, tho' perhaps not of the ſame Date. The fatal Connection betwixt that Country and *France* introduc'd a Degeneracy in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice. The *Court of Seſſion* was copied from the *Parliament of Paris*; and the Will of a (*a*) Prince doubly ally'd to *France*, depriv'd his Subjects of that greateſt of all Privileges of having their Matters of Property try'd by a Jury of their own Peers. But that People have unfortunately ever been equally fond of the *Blemiſhes* as of the *Beauties* of their Conſtitution.

As a Proof of this we need but to bring the Words of *one of their greateſt* (*b*) *Lawyers*, who, for the Honour of his Country, contends, That the Feodal Syſtem was more early and perfect in *Scotland* than amongſt the *Engliſh*: But ſays (*c*) a not inelegant Writer, *This learned Gentleman does not reflect, that the Anglo-Saxons were acquainted only with the Feodal Syſtem in its Cradle and Infancy, and left it to others when it grew up to Manhood, or withered into the Anguiſh and Miſery of old Age.*

At the Time of the Union, they hugg'd this Clog of civil Liberty, and pleaſed with the well known Rattle of their Chains, the People retained, as Marks of their ancient Independency, thoſe Badges which they ought to have look'd upon as ſo many Stains to human Nature. The Feodal Syſtem, with its moſt ſervile, its moſt diſgraceful Brands to perſonal Freedom, was retained, their Vaſſalages were unabliſh'd; the implicit Adoration they paid to their Chiefs was continued; all the civil Principles of Popery were adopted, while the religious ones prevail'd or periſh'd, according to the Inclination, Intereſt, or Conveniency of their barbarous Superiors.

Thence it is, that the People became as much devoted to the Nod of their Chieftains, as the Aſſaſſins, of whom we read ſo much in Hiſtory, were to the old Man of the Mountain.

(*To be continued*)

(*a*) James *the Fifth of* Scotland.
(*b*) *Mr* (*commonly called Sir* Thomas) Craig.
(*c*) Atqui jus ipſum feudorum ante annum domi[illegible] leſimum nullo tenus in Britannia, circa autem illum[illegible] ſcis, innotuiſſe vult (*b*) Cragius; ſeriùs Anglis, [illegible] ante conqueſtum. Non animadvertit vir doctus, [illegible] Saxones noſtros, feudorum incunabula ſolum et [illegible] tium (forte et puerilem) ſibi vendicare; virilis interim ætatis robur, et miſerandos ſenectutis dolores, ahis relinquentes. Leges Anglo Saxonicæ prælatio ſpiceſpi denſis. *p.* 6.
(*b*) Feud Lib 1. Cap 7.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's the 10th Day of January, 1745.

PRESENT.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year enſuing, viz.

Bedfordſhire, Richard Tordon of Water Oakeley, Eſq;
Buckinghamſhire, Robert Aſhwell of Loton Buzard, Eſq;
Cambridgeſhire, George Pierſe of Mendſmore, Eſq;
Cumberland, Chriſtopher Patteſon of Penreath, Eſq;
Cheſhire, Ralph Leycester of Toſts, Eſq;
Cornwall, Thomas Houghton of St. Ives, Eſq;
Devonſhire, Poſtponed.
Dorſetſhire, Benjamin Adney of Lothers, Eſq;
Durhamſhire, Poſtponed.
Eſſex, John Olmius of Newhall, Eſq;
Gloucesterſhire, Poſtponed.
Hertfordſhire, Charles Halley of Great Gaddeſden, Eſq;
Herefordſhire, Richard Smyth of Bullingham, Eſq;
Kent, Arthur Harris, of Barming, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire, Edmond Morris, Eſq,
Lincolnſhire, William Weiby, Eſq;
Monmouthſhire, Thomas Jenkins of Glaſcoed, Eſq;
Northumberland, John Watſon of Newham, Eſq;
Northamptonſhire, Sir Samuel Newman, Bar.
Norfolk, Sir Horatio Petre, Bart.
Nottinghamſhire, John Thornhagh, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire, John Raine of Badgmore, Eſq;
Rutlandſhire, John Mitchell, Eſq;
Shropſhire, George Weld of Willey, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire, John Halladay, Eſq,
Staffordſhire, Poſtponed.
Suffolk, Philip Coleman of Ipſwich, Eſq;
Southampton, John Walter of Eaſt Tuderley, Eſq;
Surry, Thomas Page of Cobham, Eſq;
Suſſex, Thomas Ridge of Trotton, Eſq;
Warwickſhire, John Hunt of Windſon Green, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire, William Amphlett, Eſq;
Wiltſhire, Godfrey Kneller Kneller, Eſq;
Yorkſhire, Henry Ibbetſon of Woodhouſe, Eſq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Richard Wellington of the Hay, Eſq;
Carmarthen, Eugene Vaughan of Plaſgwyn, Eſq;
Cardigan, Sir Lucius Chriſtianus Lloyd, of Milfield, Bart.
Glamorgan, Whitlock Nichols of the Ham, Eſq,
Pembroke, Morris Bowen of Upton, Eſq;
Radnor, Henry Williams of Scomals, Eſq;

NORTH WALES.

Angleſea, Edward Williams of Plas Tiron, Eſq;
Caernarvon, William Thomas of Coedallan, Eſq;
Denbigh, Thomas Lloyd of Foxhall, Eſq;
Flint, Sir Thomas Longueville, Bart.
Merioneth, Robert Paary of Goppa, Eſq;
Montgomery, Thomas Edward of Penry, Eſq;

Inverneſs, Dec. 29. The March of Mr. Macleod with the Detachment of 500 Men, without the Grants, who returned from Strathbogie, forced the Rebels to retire to Aberdeen, and to ſend for a Reinforcement from Montrose, Dundee, &c. They marched out of Aberdeen on the 25th Inſtant with about 1200 Men ſo ſecretly, that they came up with Mr. Macleod at Invourie, where he lay with about 300 of his Men (the reſt being cantoned in the Neighbourhood, at the Diſtance of a Mile or two) after Four o'Clock in the Evening, without being diſcovered, till they were ready to begin the Attack; Mr. Macleod, however, and Captain Munro of Culcairn, got the Handful of Men they had in the Village immediately together, and notwithſtanding the Surprize, and the great Inequality of Numbers, maintained their Ground for about 20 Minutes, untill they had fired away the greateſt Part of their Shot, and then made their Retreat in ſo good Order, that the Enemy did not think fit to purſue them one Yard. The Rebels do not pretend that we loſt in this Scuffle any more than ſeven Men killed, and fifteen to wounded, that they could not be brought off. Their own Loſs they took Care to conceal, by burying their Dead in the Night-Time, but all the Reports from that Country agree that it was much more conſiderable than ours. We have been oblig'd to retire to this Side the Spay, to prevent Surprizes of the like Nature, untill we are reinforc'd. This Affair, has, however, retarded the Rebels recruiting, and has forced them to detach from the South, which weakens them there.

Edinburgh, Jan. 11. Yeſterday Morning about 3 or 400 of the Rebels went off in a great Hurry from Falkirk towards Airth, to aſſiſt their Party there, in mounting their Cannon to cover their Paſſage over the River. It is ſaid, that the Rebels have demanded 600 l. Sterl. Contribution from the Inhabitants of Falkirk.

Capt. Faulkener, in the Vulture Sloop, being arriv'd at Inverkeithen Road, ſent the Cutter and Boats before, who, upon their Arrival in Kincardin Road, ſaw a Brig come out of Airth, which the Rebels had ſeiz'd in order to tranſport their Cannon from Allowa up the Firth, to batter Stirling Caſtle. The next Morning Capt. Faulkener arrived in the Road likewiſe, and upon the Lieutenant of the Pearl's informing him of this, and of there being two more Veſſels in Airth that were liable to be ſeiz'd by the Rebels for the ſame Purpoſe, he ſent the Boats mann'd and arm'd to burn them, which they effectually performed without the Loſs of a Man, tho' the Rebels fired ſome Platoons from the Town. While this was doing the Tide fell ſo low, that he could not return to the Road that Night, upon which the Rebels in Airth opened a Battery of three Pieces of Cannon, and in the Morning began to play upon him very unexpectedly, but did him no Damage. The Fire from the Sloop diſmounted two of their Cannon, kill'd their principal Engineer, as they heard by a Man of the Town, with ſome others, and drove the Rebels all out of the Town, and from their Battery; after which, they drew off their Cannon to Elphinſtone, and at the ſame Time got one more from the Body of their Army at Falkirk, and erected with them a four Gun Battery on the Point of Elphinſtone, in order to guard the Paſs.

Col. Leighton joined them the 9th with 300 Men, and it was agreed to attack the Brig at Allowa, which had on board the Rebels Cannon; and for that Purpoſe to ſend 50 of Col. Leighton's Men in a large Boat, with the Ship's Boat manned and armed, to lie all Night a Mile above Allowa, to prevent the ſaid Brig's going up the Firth that Night, and Capt. Faulkener and Col. Leighton agreed to go up by the Morning Tide to attack the Town, and take her from under the Guns of Allowa, all which might have been executed, but the Boats, after they had paſſed the Town, unluckily grounded, which diſcovered the whole; upon which, the Rebels beat to Arms, and fired from Right to Left very near half a Mile, and obliged the Boats to retreat, with the Loſs of one Man, and another's Leg ſhot off, but it prevented the Brig's going up that Tide; however, it was reſolved to go up in the Morning with the Ships, and Col. Leighton's Men were landed at Kincardine, in order to attack them by Land, but while this was doing, the Brig took the Opportunity of the Tide, and ſailed up the Firth. According to Accounts ſince received, ſhe had only two large Pieces of Cannon on board, with Ammunition. There remains at Allowa five Pieces more, three of which are mounted on the Key.

Perth, June 11. Upon the 8th, Orders were ſent hither for the Troops here and hereabouts, to be in Readineſs to march towards Stirling. This Morning the M'Donalds, under Bartſdale and Moyart's Brother, went off towards this Place, as did the Frazers under the Maſter of Lovat in the Afternoon. The M'Intoſhes and Farquharſons march To-morrow. There are only 200 Gordons here at preſent, but between 4 and 500 more are expected in a Day or two, together with the 400 French that landed ſome Time ago. Kinloch's Men are in Number about 300, and it is thought will be left here. This Week came hither from Dundee two ſmall Sloops, with Powder, Ball, Pick-axes, Shovels, Biſcuit, Wine, and Spirits, 15 Swivel Guns, and 500 Firelocks brought from France, for a Regiment to be levied here for Major Nairn.

Edinburgh, Jan 14. By Advices from Stirling, the Rebels had got all their Cannon over the Forth, and upon the 12th, had broken Ground between the Church of Stirling, and a large Houſe called Marr's Work, for erecting a Battery there againſt the Caſtle. For this Purpoſe five large Pieces of Cannon were ready in the Meal-Market, and three ſmall ones were expected from Airth. They had ſent ſeveral Expreſſes to their Troops in Perthſhire, to haſten their March towards Stirling, where they ſhut up the Ports, and placed Guards at all the Outlets of the Town, to prevent the People from coming in for, or going out with Intelligence to the King's Troops; and the Body at and about Falkirk, had Orders to march upon the 13th towards Linlithgow, with all the Waggons and Carts which they could get together, for carrying off all the Proviſions they could meet with. Accordingly they march'd Yeſterday Morning, to the Number of 1100 Men, under the Command of Lord George Murray and Lord Elcho, but ſcarcely were they arrived at Linlithgow, when Major-General Huske, who had marched the ſame Morning with five old Regiments, together with the Glaſgow Regiment under the Command of Lord Hume, and the Remains of the two Regiments of Dragoons of Hamilton and Gardiner, appeared near the ſame Place. Upon his Approach the Rebels retired towards Falkirk, without having been able to pick up any Thing, and with ſo much Precipitation, that he could not come up with them, whereupon he took Poſt at Linlithgow. This Morning three Regiments more marched from hence to Barrouſtounnets to be at Hand to ſupport him, and Lieutenant General Hawley will follow with the Artillery as ſoon as poſſible to the Relief of Stirling. Cobham's Dragoons are expected here this Day, and will march upon the 16th to join General Huske. Letters from Major-General Campbell dated at Inverary, mention, that he has 1000 Men in Arms thereabouts guarding the Paſſes, beſides the Corps under his Son, which is now increas'd to 1000, and which was to be at Kilſyth laſt Night, in its March to join Major General Huske. The Number of the Rebels on this Side the Forth cannot exceed 6000, ſuppoſing they have by this Time been joined by the greateſt Part of the Forces from Perthſhire, and that they have loſt no Men by Deſertion, whereas 'tis aſſured they have loſt a great many. They have about 1000 more, which are cantoned in the North, including about 400 French, who, ſince their Return from Aberdeen, remains at Montroſe to guard the Hazard Sloop, and their Magazines. The Expedition up the Firth delayed the Meaſures of the Rebels for attacking Stirling Caſtle, for by our laſtell Intelligence, tho' they had made ſeveral Attempts to raiſe the Battery, they had not got one Cannon mounted. The Battery, which the Rebels had erected at Elphingſtone, was very briskly attacked by the Pearl and Vulture Sloops within Muſket Shot, and three of their Cannon diſmounted; but one of the Sloops having had her Cable cut aſunder by one of their Cannon-Shot, ſhe was, by the Strength of the Ebb Tide, forced from her Station, and the two Pilots in the other having each loſt a Leg, they were oblig'd to quit the Battery, and give up the Enterprize. In this whole Affair only two Sailors were killed, and ten or twelve wounded; but the Land Forces under Colonel Leighton received no Damage.

Edinburgh, Jan. 16. Within theſe three Days paſt, twelve Regiments of Foot, and two of Dragoons, have march'd from hence to Linlithgow. The Artillery followed Yeſterday, as did this Day Lieutenant-General Hawley with Lord Cobham's Dragoons. The Party of the Rebels which had retired to Falkirk from Linlithgow, upon Major General Huske's Arrival at the laſt Place upon the 13th, retired on the 14th from Falkirk towards Stirling, to their main Body. There is Advice, that the Rebels have got moſt of their Friends to the South Side of the Forth, and are endeavouring to ſpirit up their Men to an Action. Lieutenant Col. Campbell was laſt Night at Kilſyth with the Van of the Argyleſhire Men, waiting the General's Orders. Major General Huske was to be this Night at Falkirk, with eight Regiments. The Scots Fuzileers lie this Night at Dunbar, as does Lord Sempill's Regiment at Haddington. The Laſt is to be here To-morrow, and the firſt two Days after

Linlithgow, Jan. 15. By Advices from Stirling of Yeſterday, the Rebels had got together two Pieces of Cannon of 16 Pounders, two of eight, and three of three Pounders, and were expecting four Pieces more by Water for their Battery in that Town: They had alſo a great Number of Faſcines, but had not been able to plant their Cannon, Major General Blakeney having fired ſeveral Times upon them from the Caſtle, and demoliſhed their Works. Major General Huske marches from hence To-morrow Morning for Falkirk with eight Regiments, at which Place he will be joined by the 1000 Argyleſhire Men under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. Lord Hopton has given twelve Guineas to each Regiment of Foot here, and twelve Guineas to the two Regiments of Dragoons, to buy Beef. The whole Body of the Rebels, as well thoſe who were driven from Linlithgow, as thoſe who had marched out of Stirling, were all returning Yeſterday to that Place in the greateſt Pannic and Confuſion. Lieutenant General Hawley is expected here To-morrow Night with the Train of Artillery, Price's Regiment, and Cobham's Dragoons.

Newcaſtle, Jan. 16 Yeſterday forty-eight Gunners and Matroſſes marched from hence to join General Hawley in Scotland, and were this Morning followed by ſixteen Pieces of Artillery.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary.*

Linlithgow, Jan. 17. Lieutenant General Hawley having aſſembled all the King's Troops together near Falkirk, in order to attack the Rebels, and raiſe the Siege of Stirling Caſtle, this Morning their Army made a Motion, and advanced towards him, whereupon he made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for receiving them, and marched to a Place called Falkirk Muire, about an Engliſh Mile to the South Weſt of Falkirk, to give them Battle: He was himſelf with the Left Wing, and Major General Huske with the Right, which had greatly the Advantage of the Left Wing of the Rebels. At the Beginning of the Engagement the Horſes belonging to the Artillery ran away, and ſome of the Dragoons

in the Left Wing immediately gave Way, as did some Part of the Infantry in the same Wing. General Hawley retreated in good Order to his Camp at Falkirk, as did Major General Huske with the Right Wing. The Enemy did not venture to pursue them, which was greatly owing to the gallant Behaviour of two Squadrons of Cobham's Dragoons, and four Battalions of the Right Wing. There are about 300 private Men of the King's Troops missing, and some Officers are killed, but the Particulars are not yet known. The Officers did their Duty, and led the Men on with great Courage. There are seven Pieces of Cannon missing. The Loss of the Rebels is not certain, but is thought to be considerable. A very great Storm of Wind and Rain arose in the Beginning of the Engagement, which beating upon the Faces of the King's Troops, was very disadvantageous to them. After the Retreat, General Hawley had determined to remain in the Camp at Falkirk, but the Weather proving extremely bad, and having Advice that the Rebels were pushing to get between him and Edinburgh, he marched and took Post here.

We hear that the Rebels are retiring Westward from the Place of Action towards Stirling.

Whitehall, Jan. 23. This Day at Noon an Express arrived from Lieutenant General Hawley, with Letters of the 19th from Edinburgh, containing the following farther Particulars of the Action upon the 17th, near Falkirk.

The whole Army being assembled, and Cobham's Dragoons being arrived early upon the Morning of the 17th, it was resolved to march the next Day to attack the Rebels, who by all Accounts lay with their main Body in the Enclosures near Torwood; but by the Report of several Persons who were sent out to reconnoitre, they were observed to be in Motion early in the Morning, (as they had also been the 16th) but it was not confirmed that they were in full March against us till about One in the Afternoon, when they were seen at three Miles Distance, marching in two Columns towards the South, to some rising Grounds upon a Moor near Falkirk, upon which our Troops got under Arms, and formed immediately in the Front of the Camp, and bent their March towards the same Ground, to which it was apprehended the Rebels were going, being a large Mile on the Left of the Camp: No sooner were the Troops got thither, but we saw the Rebels moving up, their Right extending Southwards: As there was a Morass or boggy Ground upon our Left we could not stretch so far as they, so that their Left was pretty near opposite to our Center. The Dragoons were posted upon the Left, and our Foot was formed in two Lines, part upon plain Ground, and the rest upon a Declivity. When all was formed, and our first Line within 100 Yards of the Rebels, Orders were given for the Lines to advance, and a Body of Dragoons to attack them Sword in Hand. They accordingly marched forwards, but upon the Rebels giving them a Fire, they gave Ground, and great Part of the Foot of both Lines did the same, after making an irregular Fire, except the two Regiments of Barrel and Ligonier, under the Command of Brigadier Cholmondeley, which rallied immediately, and being afterwards attack'd by the Rebels, fairly drove them back, and put them to Flight. Whilst this was transacting, a Body of the Foot, by the Care of Major General Huske, formed at some Distance in the Rear of these two Regiments, which the Rebels seeing, durst not advance; and about the same Time Brigadier Mordaunt rallied the scatter'd Battalions into their several Corps, in which he was greatly assisted by the Officers, and pretty near formed them.

For some Time before the Army moved forwards, there was a violent Storm of Rain and Wind, to which we may in some Measure impute our Misfortune, for it hinder'd the Men from seeing before them, and consequently the Rebels had the Advantage of us greatly in that Particular. Besides, as it rained also before that, many of the Firelocks were so wet, that it is believed not above one in five that were attempted to be fired, went off. Our Loss is very small, the greatest being that of the Officers, several of whom, being left by their Men, were lost. And we have Reason to believe that of the Rebels to be very considerable, by the Report of some who were upon the Field. It was a Misfortune, that we could not get up our Artillery to us, for as it had rained heavily in the Night, and on the 17th in the Morning, and having a steep Hill to ascend, and the Horses but bad, they could not get forward, and when we returned to our Camp, we found the Captain of the Train had abandoned it, and the Drivers had run off with the Horses, which oblig'd us to leave some Pieces of Cannon behind us. The Grenadiers of Barrell's Regiment drew down one to the Camp, and Horses were found at Falkirk to bring away three of them.

The Evening being excessive rainy, it was thought proper to march all the Troops to Linlithgow that Night, and put them under Cover, otherwise we should have continued in our Camp, being Masters of the Field of Battle, and Brigadier Mordaunt was ordered to take Post there. When we came to strike our Tents, we found that many of the Drivers had run off with the Horses; upon which the General gave Orders, that what Tents were left should be burnt, which was done.

During the Time the Army was on its March to meet the Rebels, a Body of them, with some Colours, pass'd the River of Carran, towards the Right of the Camp, with a Design, as may be apprehended, to attack it, but the Argyleshire Men being posted in the Front of it, kept them in Awe, so that they prevented their advancing.

The Glasgow Regiment was posted at some Farm-Houses, where it was thought they might be of Use when the Action begun, and remained formed there, notwithstanding they saw that the Dragoons had given Way, and part of the Foot.

These Letters also add, that it had been resolved that the Army should remain at Linlithgow, whither it had retreated upon the 17th at Night; but, upon Examination, it was found that the Troops had no Powder that would take Fire, from the excessive Rain for twenty-four Hours before, and thereupon a Resolution was taken, upon the 18th in the Morning, to march to Edinburgh and the Places adjacent, where the whole Army arrived that Afternoon about Four o'Clock.

Edinburgh, Jan. 18. Lord Sempil's Regiment arrived here last Night from Berwick, and Major General Campbell's is hourly expected.

Edinburgh, Jan. 19 The Rebels, by all Accounts, lost many more Men than the King's Forces, and could not improve the Advantages they had at the Beginning of the Action, but were driven back, and fled before a Handful of our Army, and we remained Masters of the Field, tho' by the Inclemency of the Weather, and Want of Provisions, Night coming on, our Army was obliged to march to Linlithgow, and thereby abandon what Cannon and Tents they could not find Horses to carry off.

Whitehall, Jan. 23. The three Regiments of Foot of Sempil, Campbell, and Blith, have been ordered to join Lieutenant-General Hawley as soon as possible; and the Regiments of Dragoons of Mark Ker and St. George, which were on the Borders of Scotland, are order'd to Edinburgh; as are the Duke of Kingston's Regiment of Horse, and Major General Bland's Regiment of Dragoons.

The Exercise of the Gentlemen Volunteers of the City of London in the Artillery Ground, will be performed on Wednesday next.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, Jan 18.

"Thursday last arrived the Tartar Pink, Capt. Peter Brown, from Gallipoli, who, on the 12th Inst. was attacked by a French Privateer of 32 Guns, with whom she fought for seven Glasses, and at last oblig'd her to sheer off. The Tartar had two Men killed, and received considerable Damage."

Sir Robert Willimot, the worthy President, and Governors of Bridewell, have lately taken a very proper Method with their Prisoners; for, instead of discharging them after Correction, as usual, and turning them loose on the Town, the young Fellows have been perswaded to serve the King, and go on board his Majesty's Ships immediately on their being cloathed at the Expence of the Society; which has been complied with, and a great Number of useful Hands sent to Sea within these few Weeks from this Charity.

Monday was held a General Court of the Bank of England, at their House in Threadneedle-street, when they gave full Power to the Court of Directors, to make Proposals to the Government, to lend them 1,000,000 l. at an Interest not less than 4 per Cent on the Land and Malt Tax.

We are informed, that the Hon Capt. Legge, in his Majesty's Ship the Captain, is sailed with six more Men of War, to cruize in the Chops of the Channel, for the Protection of our Trade, and the Annoyance of the Enemy.

We are likewise inform'd, that Capt. Griffin will sail with three Men of War, to relieve Commodore Barner in the East-Indies, but the two last Ships that went thither under Lord Thomas Bertie and Capt. Carter, are to remain.

Extract of a private Letter from Newcastle, Jan. 18.

"A private Letter from Kendal informs us, that Lord Ogilvie and his Lady were both found at Carlisle, his Lordship dressed in Women's Cloaths.

On Saturday last all the Rebels that were able to travel were sent from Carlisle Southward, escorted by some Dragoons. The Rebels had their Arms tied, and each two were coupled together, and every two Dragoons had the Management of ten of them, one of them leading the five Couple in a String, and another driving them up. The Rebel Officers had greater Honour, each of them being allowed a Horse, but their Arms tied, and their Legs bound under the Horses Belly, and a Dragoon to lead them along.

BANKRUPTS.

David Henriques, otherwise David HenriquesD'Silva, otherwise John D'Silva, of London, Merchant.

Hart Samuel Wessells, otherwise Hartog Samuel Wessells, of the Parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, Dealer and Chapman.

Robert Norris, of the Parish of St. Mary Rotherhithe, in the Country of Surry, Ironmonger.

William Parsons, of Shoe-Lane, London, Carpenter.

This Day is published,

Price Bound 2 s. 6 d.

The Eighth Edition (with material additions and several valuable Receipts concerning the Female Sex) of

THE LADIES PHYSICAL DIRECTORY, or a Treatise of all the Weaknesses, Indispositions and Diseases peculiar to the Female Sex, from 11 Years of Age to Forty and upwards; by which Women and Maids of the meanest Capacity may perfectly understand the Symptoms, Nature and true Cause of their own Infirmities, and readily know how to manage themselves under all their Infirmities. With proper Remedies, in English, prescribed for the Green-Sickness, Obstructions, Immoderate Flowers, Hysterick Affections, the Piles, and every other Disorder or Distemper the Fair Sex are peculiarly liable to, whereby they may certainly and quickly cure themselves without Trouble, or the Advice or Knowledge of any other Person.

To which is annexed,

A PRACTICAL DISCOURSE on BARRENNESS in Women, and IMPOTENCY, INFERTILITY, and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES in Men: Directing how they may be infallibly cured and those Women render'd fruitful, who have been deemed incurably Barren for many Years, and such Men become able to propagate their Species, who through Infirmity, Sickness, &c. have for several Years thought it impossible. With a short and very particular Account of GENERATION and CONCEPTION. And a Direction concerning the Method of BEGETTING SONS rather than DAUGHTERS, or DAUGHTERS rather than SONS. Also of Miscarriage in Women, and how it may be effectually prevented in those who have miscarried nine or ten times before. With Directions to Ladies how to conduct themselves during their Pregnancy and in Child-bed, and how to cause a safe and easy Delivery. Likewise ample INSTRUCTIONS to MIDWIVES and NURSES how to treat their Child-bed Women with Safety and Success, and several Remedies proper to be administer'd, communicated without Reserve, as also Directions for the better Management of new born INFANTS, so as more certainly to preserve their Lives; with a Dissertation concerning suckling of Children, and bringing them up by Hand.

The Whole illustrated with various Cases of Persons cured, proper Hints, useful Cautions, Observations and Instructions, the like for general Benefit never before published, and highly necessary for every Family in the Nation. By a Physician.

Printed, and sold by the Author's Appointment only, at the Gentlewoman's, at the two blue Posts in Hayden Yard in the Minories London. [Price Bound Two Shillings and Sixpence.]

The most wonderful cleansing and strengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weaknesses and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miscarriages in Women; and to cleanse and strengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Strangurles, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained such Repute, that near 20 000 Bottles have been sold since April 1734, that they were first publish'd.

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the abovesaid Disorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicine, were prescribed by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an old obstinate Gleet and Weakness, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harrass'd with Electuaries, Boluses, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together without effect.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to a Doctor's Prescription (which he has still upon his File) has made Use of them ever since to Numbers of People in the very worst of Gleets, Seminal and Genital Imbecilities and Infirmities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Disorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmost Success and Safety; as also in old Weaknesses from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, excessive Coition, Self Pollution, Seminal Emissions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Cases thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of so divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 2 s. 6 d. each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more especially as one Bottle of them generally cures, even in the most draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weaknesses of the Seminals and Genitals, as also of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleansing and healing, or a more strengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will say, by their soon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards restoring in these Weaknesses than any others can in ten, and is of so Corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapse, even in the tenderest Constitutions, which can hardly be said of any other Medicine; and it is withal so elegantly pleasant to the Palate, and so agreeable to the Stomach, that the nicest Person is delighted with it.

Mr Weft. Goldsmith, who us'd to sell these Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son in Law, Mr Johnson, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Monk-street, near Lisle-Market, sealed up, with Direction, for any Messenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 3 s. 6 d.

The [illegible] Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

W[illegible] in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* [illegible] *Men*, and the *Vapours in Women*, so as never to return again, [illegible] of many Years standing, and even after [illegible] Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately [illegible] at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the [illegible] of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they [illegible] by Turns almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are [illegible], [illegible] have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, [illegible] in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, [illegible] and flatulent or windy Disorders in the [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Cholick, and Uneasiness [illegible] the Nerves, and by Consent of Parts [illegible] the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness [illegible] Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, [illegible] groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, [illegible] Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, [illegible], Heats, [illegible], Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, and Palpitations of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the [illegible] and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, [illegible] or wandering, Pains and Weakness in the Back, and other [illegible] and grievous Symptoms, which miserably [illegible] vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these famous [illegible] and most excellent Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection [illegible] and at the same time [illegible] their real [illegible], bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, [illegible] laudable Chyle, and of course good Blood, Plenty of [illegible] and cheerful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, [illegible] that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are [illegible] to be depended upon for [illegible] and lasting Cure, and [illegible], that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at [illegible] at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions at large.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

A*LL [illegible] Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether [illegible] by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent* [illegible], *or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain* [illegible] *Generative Faculties, enfeeble the whole Nervous System,* [illegible] *Consumption* [illegible]

[illegible] *to be troubled with Old* [illegible] *Gleets, Seminal* [illegible] *Involuntary* [illegible] *Nocturnal Pollutions, or any* [illegible] *of the Kidneys,* [illegible] *or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of* [illegible] *or Difficulty of* [illegible] *their Water,* [illegible] *certain, safe and speedy Cure,* [illegible] *a small Quantity of* [illegible] *after having* [illegible] *private Practice been experienced* [illegible] *Gleets* [illegible] *Days, without Difficulty or Doubt;* [illegible] *Weaknesses of the* [illegible]*, Reins,* [illegible] *and Urinary Passages,* [illegible] *bringing to rights and* [illegible] *all those* [illegible] *Passages to their natural Tone and* [illegible] *Vigour, in a very* [illegible] *Manner, and* [illegible] *a few Doses of it only.*

[illegible] *Restorative Electuary is neither disagree*[illegible] *the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restora*[illegible] *and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and parti*[illegible] *the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary* [illegible]*, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it* [illegible] *Remedy yet found out; and all Per*[illegible] *Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary* [illegible] *will in three Days time find it to* [illegible] *hoped for it.*

[illegible] *Medicine will* [illegible] *accomplish such a safe, speedy and* [illegible] *Cure of* [illegible] *Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses,* [illegible] *Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain, too much cannot be said in Praise of it; and that all who ever took it for any of the above mentioned Purposes, have readily de*[illegible]

The Price is but [illegible] *a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot* [illegible] *in most Cases to accomplish a* [illegible] *ten times* [illegible] *and* [illegible] *the Author's special* [illegible] *to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose* [illegible] *against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand,* [illegible] *Book of Instructions,* [illegible] *Master of his* [illegible] *of the* [illegible]

N.B. [illegible] *only for a* [illegible] *Pot of Balsamick Electuary.*

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others

THOMAS [illegible]ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(Son-in-Law to the late Mr. JOSEPH [illegible]*, who* [illegible]*)*

At the BELL and SUN, over against Norfolk Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, [illegible] COLOURS ready prepared (at the lowest Price) [illegible] Gentlemen, [illegible] the Help of a printed [illegible] with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH, with every thing necessary for the New Japanning, and gives a printed Direction [illegible] to the greatest [illegible] Colours. Also Italian Powder for [illegible] Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY.

His House faces Norfolk Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

To Persons of either Sex,
Afflicted with any Species of the P A L S Y, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to these pertinacious Distempers: This occasion'd a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expels Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cur'd by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

TINCTURA MIRIFICA;

Or, The admirable Tincture, which infallibly cures the Stone and Gravel, whether in the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, and also the Strangury, Stoppage of Urine, and all Heat, Pain, and Difficulty of making Water.

A Few Drops of it momentarily take off the most excruciating Pains in the Reins or Bladder, and certainly prevent their return; for it absolutely cures the Stone and Gravel in an extraordinary Manner, it instantly removes all Uneasiness or [illegible] in making Water, heals all Excorations, and even Ulcers of the [illegible] Passages, relaxes the Ureters, so that small Stones, together with [illegible] Gravel, and all mucous, slimy, obstructing Matter [illegible] from the Kidneys, to be voided easily with Urine, without Pain; effectually cleanses the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder, from all Impurities, entirely prevents the Stone in those who are troubled with the Gravel only, assuredly dissolves all large Stones possible to be dissolved, and renews [illegible] all the Urinary Parts and Passages to their due Tone and Vigour, so as perfectly to free the Patient from all the [illegible] Symptoms and miserable Effects of that torturing Illness.

It is the safest Medicine in the World, and not disagreeable to take. The very first Dose of it absolutely cures the most dreadful Fit of either Stone or Gravel in a Minute, giving such wonderful Relief and perfect Ease, as is indeed very surprizing, and this great Numbers of Persons of Worth have experienced to their infinite Satisfaction. It is to be had only at Mr Radford's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle; with Directions.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperate Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

This Day is publish'd,
The Sixteenth Edition of

ONANIA: Or, The Heinous Sin of Self-Pollution, and all its frightful Consequences (in both Sexes) considered, with Spiritual and Phisical Advice to those who have already injured themselves by this abominable Practice.

As also the SIXTH EDITION of the SUPPLEMENT to it, both of them Revised and Enlarged, and now printed together in One Volume.

And as the several Passages in the former Impressions, that have been charged with being obscure and ambiguous, are in these cleared up and explained, there will be no more Alterations or Additions made to them.

These Editions contain some further and surprizing Instances of the Mischiefs by that filthy, sinful Commerce with ones self, which is so notoriously practised, as well by the Adult as Youth, Women as Men, Married as Single, to the weak'ning their Generative Faculties, and hindering Procreation, as their Letters of Complaint to the Author herein inserted, shew.

And, amongst others, a curious Letter from a Lady, with his Answer to it, concerning the Use and Abuse of the Marriage-Bed; together with divers Casuistical and other Letters from both Sexes, of some secret unnatural Effeminacies, necessary to be known both by the married and single of each Sex. To which is added,

A Curious PIECE translated out of the Latin, from L. S SCHMEDIER, as it is inserted in the Acta Lipsiensia; concerning the Return of the Seed into the Mass of Blood; well worth the Perusal of Physicians, Surgeons, Anatomists, and all others of Art and Curiosity.

As also Dr QUINCY's Translation of Dr CARR's remarkable Answer to a Letter sent by a Divine, concerning two Nuns in Rome, reported to have changed their Sex.

Likewise Dr. DRAKE's and several other Physicians Opinions of Hermaphrodites, and Women brought to a Resemblance of them, by the Practice of Self-Pollution, as was the Case of a young Lady of 18, whose well-wrote Letter to the Author, describing and lamenting her Condition, is (in order to deter others) inserted.

A very grave and learned Divine and Physician having perused this Discourse, before it went to the Press, returned it with his Opinion of it in these Words

'This little Book ought to be read by all Sorts of People, of both Sexes, of what Age, Degree, Profession, or Condition soever, guilty or not guilty of the Sin declaimed against in it.'

Is now sold (Mr ISTED, Bookseller, at the Golden Ball, in Fleetstreet being dead) by CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, at Addison's Head, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleetstreet, and by HENRY COOK under the Royal Exchange. Price Bound 3s. 6d.

DIRECTORY, *Given Gratis.*

Green Hatch Holborn

IN the 2d Page of this Book, Any Venereal, or Gleet Patient, will Plainly See their Own Particular Case, Exactly Described. And How to Cure themselves Privately, Without Telling their Case to Any One. With The Famous Montpellier Little Easy Bolus, the Bigness of Only a PEA, to Take. And Which, Makes the Person Easy At Once, tho' Before, in Great Misery. And, Another Little BOLUS, Carries off a Venereal Infection, and Foulness of a GLEET. Price Only 2s Each, Sealed Up, with Full Directions, Along with it, ——— For Those who BUY it.

But, It is GIVEN, Without Paying at all, for it,

To Those, Mention'd in the 11th Page of the DIRECTORY. Which Book is Given Gratis, At Dr. Russel's House, In the Parlour, Strait Forward Facing the Entry, In at the GREEN HATCH, against Gray's Inn, HOLBORN. Where,

Is Also Given Gratis, For the Year 1746, The NEW

Thee, & Thou ALMANACK.

Calculated for the Meridian of the People Called QUAKERS. Containing New YEA, and NAY Observations, for Every Month in the Year. With the QUAKER's Opinion, Of

Young Damsels HOOP PETTI-COATS,

Of the *Unfortunate* WOMEN of the TOWN,

With the Names of the most NOTED of these WOMEN, and WHERE They LIVE, and what is the Plainest, and Properest SIGN, for them to HANG OUT at their Houses, for Information of Customers, that They LIVE THERE. With,

The Prints, of the most NOTED, of these LADIES, Finely Engraved, to Know 'em. And, The QUAKER's Opinion, Of

AFTERNOONS TEA DRINKINGS.

With the Prints of GEO. FOX (The First Quaker) WM. PEN, and others the most Eminent, amongst the People, Called QUAKERS, Also, Finely Engraved.

THIS ALMANACK has Things, not Writ Twice o'er,
What's in't, No ALMANACK e'er had Before:
It is quite NEW, Year FORTY-SIX its Date is,
'Twill Nothing Cost, for Thee may'st have it GRATIS,
At the Green Hatch, 'gainst Gray's Inn Gate in Holborn,
If to ASK for't, Thee will't not be too Stubborn.

AND, do not (Pray) Withdraw THY FRIENDLY Look,
'Cause there are NO RED LETTERS in this Book,
As Usual are in ALMANACKS, For WEE,
Have for RED LETTER DAYS, Antipathy.

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